

# The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13. 1737.

91<sup>o</sup> 666.

Memoirs of Lord BURLEIGH Continued.



QUEEN Elizabeth succeeded to the Throne on the 16th of November, 1558. and in how perplexed a Condition she found Things, at her assuming the Royal Dignity, we have seen from the Instructions presented her by her faithful Counsellor. But that her Felicity, and his Abilities, may be rendered the more apparent, it may not be amiss, in a few Words, to recapitulate those Difficulties the Queen and her Administration had to struggle with. At Home, the Nation was greatly disturbed, tho' not disaffected, the Minds of Men being much heated in Matters of Religion; those of the Popish fearing, those of the Protestant expecting an Alteration; the Generality harassed with Taxes, and little inclined to submit even to necessary Impositions; the Treasures of the Crown exhausted, the Crown itself in Debt, and mightily dishonoured by the late feeble Administration, the Loss of Calais, and the weak Management of Foreign Affairs. Abroad, many Enemies without one sincere Ally. France favouring the Title of Mary Queen of Scots, and secretly intending, under Colour thereof, to attack England by the Way of Scotland; Spain jealous, the Emperor lukewarm, the Pope outrageous; the nearer States of Europe in their Conduct doubtful, those more remote, indifferent; Trade much decayed, and the English Coin scandalously debased: In a Word, without a gloomy Prospect of impending Danger, within Heart-burnings and Divisions, a naked Land, and an impoverish'd People (a).

As Sir William Cecil directed the Queen's Councils, before he was her Counsellor, and was admitted to that high Office in the First Council she held, so without the least Interval of Coldness he continued in her Confidence as long as he lived; being her sole Oracle in State, as Sir Nicholas Bacon was in Law. He therefore exhorted her not to be discouraged by those Obstacles, which Accident, or the Error of others, had thrown in her Way; but to make use of that noble Courage, and those excellent Endowments which God had bestowed upon her, to bless her People, and illuminate her Diadem with those Gems of Reputation which do true Honour to Princes. Her Majesty received his Advice with a Benignity equal to that Fidelity with which he professed it was given; and conceiving that her Safety and his Country's Good were the only Motives of his Counsels, she followed them so readily, and preserved them so steadily, that it is hard to say which we ought most to commend, his Wisdom or her's, yet rather her Majesty's: For whereas Sir William had nothing to bias him, his Interests being bound up in those of his Queen and Country, her Majesty, besides the ordinary Splendor of a Crown, which too often dazzles the Eyes it should enlighten, had also the Craft of Popish, and the Malice of Protestant Counsellors to deal with, who fought with the utmost Art, and with an Industry indefatigable, to withdraw her from Cecil. Not that thro' them she might guide the Affairs of State better, but that thro' her Favour the Government might be made more beneficial to themselves. But it is Time to shew how she avoided these Rocks, and to return to what is our proper Business, the Skill and Conduct of her Pilot (b).

Sir William Cecil rightly foresaw, that till the Minds of Men were settled in Point of Religion, all the Wheels of Government would stand still, or be much out of Order. He, therefore, addressed himself to this great Work, and with his Friends, Men like himself of sound Heads and honest Hearts, settled a Plan of the necessary Reformation; which Plan, there being no Certainty as to its Writer, hath been attributed to John Hales by some, and by others to Sir Thomas Smith: It is, however, agreed on all

Hands, that it was settled by Sir William's Direction, and by his steady Application carried into Execution. Before the Parliament late, small Alterations were made, and those only to prevent greater, from the Impatience of Private Persons. In the latter End of January the Parliament late, and was continued to the 8th of May. In it, with great Order and Decency, the principal Heads of the before-mentioned Plan of Reformation were turned into Laws; the Publick Worship of God was directed to be in the Vulgar Tongue; the Supremacy was restored to the Crown; Uniformity in Religion was established; the ancient Authority of the Kings of England vindicated; Popery overthrown; True Religion, best known by the Simplicity of its Doctrines, and the Moderation of its Professors, again restored; notwithstanding the Laws, Commissions, Inquisitions, and other Arts of Papal Policy, made use of to prevent their flourishing, or its springing again; and all this within Three Months, while the Bishops, who were zealous Creatures of Rome, and all the Popish Lords sat and voted in Parliament, fiercely as well as freely: So that the Reformation came in openly and legally by the Voice of the People, and Authority of the Legislature. Such was the happy Issue of the wife Cecil's well-concerted Scheme (c). To whom that I ascribe not too much, let the honest and industrious Annalist Strype bear me Witness, who speaking on this Subject, useth these Words; 'There was, indeed, great Opposition made to the Reformation of Religion by many Men at Court, and had it not been for Cecil's Wisdom, Diligence, and Interest with the Queen, in all Likelihood, it had not proceeded with that Roundness it did. This I set down here as a Debt of Gratitude, owing from this Church to his Memory' (d).

THE Regulating the Coin was the next Thing which fell under the Care of the Secretary. He it was, who in the Beginning of this Queen's Reign, had the Courage to undertake what, in the Days of King Edward, had been lamented as impossible, and what under Queen Mary had miscarried. By Proclamation, the Value of Base Money was reduced, tho' not quite so low as its intrinsic Value. At this Rate, which was sufficient to encourage the Subject to bring it in, the Queen received it at her Mint, and from thence issued again Sterling Silver: There being in her Reign only Gold and Silver Money, the fairest and purest in Europe. She likewise reduced the Prices of such Wares, as to the Damage of the Publick were kept at an extravagant Height: And she was especially careful, that Soldiers, Servants, and Day-Labourers, should not be too straitly pinched in their Wages, or in any Manner oppressed by such as they were obliged to deal with. These salutary Provisions proceeded from the Secretary's wife and generous Maxims; of which one who lived long in his House hath recorded Two from his own Mouth (this Statesman being too rich in Knowledge to be sparing of it) that deserve to be ever remembered. The first, That a Kingdom can never be rich, while its Coin is base. The other, That it should be the Care of the Administration, that the Nation should SELL rather than BUY: Or, in other Words, That the Balance of Trade should be always on the Side of this Kingdom. (e)

As to Foreign Affairs, a Treaty had been concluded with France—at Cambray, and another with Francis and Mary, Dauphin and Dauphiness, in respect to Mary's Kingdom of Scotland: This was in May 1559; but the Queen saw little Reason to trust much to this Treaty: The House of Guise governed all Things in France, and especially whatever related to Mary, who was their near Relation, for whose Interests they were sincerely Zealous; but behaved themselves with so little Moderation, that they created her all the Troubles which disquieted her Life. The Cardinal of Lorraine, at the Congress before-mentioned, having told the Spanish Commissioners, That they ought to insist on Calais being delivered up to his Niece, who was the Rightful Queen of England. When Henry II.

was killed, and Francis, the Husband of Mary, mounted the Throne, the House of Guise prevailed to have more French Forces sent over into Scotland, with express Orders to the Queen Regent, to establish the Popish Religion by Force. These Instructions were so well comply'd with, that if Queen Elizabeth had not interposed, the Reformed Religion would have been rooted out in that Kingdom, and at the same time all its Civil Rights would have been overthrown. This induced the Duke, who was the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, with others of the Nobility, to enter into a Confederacy for preserving the Liberties and Privileges of the Scots, not against their lawful Sovereign, but against the French, who, contrary to the Faith of Treaties, were pouring Troops into Scotland, and endeavouring to light up there those Fires which had been so lately put out in England. Queen Elizabeth took these Confederates under her Protection, and furnished them with Troops to repel the English. This the House of Guise complained of in all the Courts of Europe, as an open Abetting of Rebellion, and a direct Breach of the Treaty of Cambray; but Sir William Cecil vindicated the Measures he had advised, and instructed the Queen's Ministers to shew, that the Confederate Lords in Scotland were not Rebels, because according to the Laws of that Kingdom, they had their Rights as well as the Sovereign, and also Authority to defend them, especially when they were attacked by Foreigners, and when an Attempt had been made in France, first to imprison, afterwards to assassinate the Son of the Duke, who with much Difficulty made his Escape. That as to the Treaty of Cambray, if the Transactions in Scotland were any Breach thereof, the Fault lay on the Side of the French, who, contrary thereto, had sent Forces into Scotland, with Intent to conquer it, and afterwards employ its Strength against England. So that Self-Preservation, as well as neighbourly Regard to the Sufferings of the Scottish Subjects, engaged Elizabeth to succour the Confederates who were in Arms, not against their Queen, but for the Preservation of her Realm, which was also the sole End of their Treaty with the Queen of England. As these Reasons had a proper Effect Abroad, so the Assistance given the Scots had its desired Effect in that Kingdom, where the French, from having all Things at their Will, were put up in the little Town of Leith, pressed at once with a close Siege and sharp Famine. The French Minister at London endeavoured first to affright the Queen into recalling her Troops; but when he found that Threats were ineffectual, he offered Calais in the Name of his Master. To which the Queen shrewdly reply'd, That for the sake of a saltry Fishing Town, she would never desert those she had taken under her Protection. This Answer so astonished the French, that they immediately sent the Bishop of Valence and the Count de Randan, Plenipotentiaries into Scotland; whereupon Queen Elizabeth sent her Plenipotentiaries also, viz. Sir William Cecil, Sir William Cordall, and Dr. Weston. Their Negotiations terminated in two Treaties: The one a Convention at Leith, whereby the Confederates had every thing granted them which they could reasonably desire; tho' as a Salvo for the Royal Dignity, these Articles were so worded, as if they flowed from the pure Grace of Francis and Mary, which Cecil yielded to, because being immediately executed, Form was of little Importance. But in the other, which was the Treaty of Edinburgh, he took Care to have every thing done which might redound to the Safety of his Princess, and the Honour of his Country. Thus in less than two Years, the Face of Affairs was entirely changed, the Reformed Religion, or as we ought, and shall for the future, call it, the Church of England thoroughly and legally established; and this with an Unanimity the more grateful, because it was not expected. For the Papists had boasted so loudly of their Strength, that it was conceived to be infinitely greater than it was; since, when it came to the Test, of Nine thousand Four hundred beneficed Clergymen, not quite Two hundred were ejected, Bishops included. This ought not to be imputed, as many have rashly done, to the Flexibility of the Clergy's Conscience, but to the Reasonableness and Moderation of those Alterations which were made; whereby no new Religion was introduced, but the old Church in the Days of Edward Restored, which was the National and National Religion, otherwise,

(a) Camden. Hollinghead. Burnet. Strype's Annals, Vol. I. Rapin, Vol. II.  
(b) Camden. Lord Burleigh's Life, in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, Vol. I. Strype's Annals, Vol. I. Osbourne's Traditional Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth.

(c) Rapin, Vol. II. Osbourne's Memoirs. Life of Lord Burleigh, in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa.  
(d) Annals, Vol. I. p. 82.  
(e) Life of Lord Burleigh. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa. Rapin, Vol. II.





otherwise, why did Mary's Bishops light up Fires? Or how came Elizabeth to be so generally Beloved by her Subjects? The Reputation of the Crown was restored by the Wisdom, Justice, and Firmness which appeared in the Administration. The Lord Keeper Bacon maintained the Dignity of his Station by his Abilities as a Lawyer, and by the known Innocence of his private Life. The Privy Council by the Recommendation of Cecil, was composed of Loyal Papists and moderate Protestants: He as a Minister had no Interest but that of the Queen; and she, as a Sovereign, never separated her's from her Subjects. Hence such a Tranquillity reigned, as enabled her to succour her Neighbours, to awe France, and to make such a Peace as afforded her Leisure to provide against those Evils which the Malice of her Enemies, with much Cunning, projected to bring upon her; and which her Prudence turned upon themselves.

#### HOME PORTS.

*Liverpool, Aug. 9.* Arrived the Clevecland, Praed, from St. Christopher's; and the Leopard, Henshaw, from Virginia.

*Bristol, Aug. 10.* This Morning arrived the Nevis Merchant, New, from Nevis.

*Falmouth, Aug. 7.* Wind N. W. This Day failed the King George Packet, Uring for Lisbon. Remains the Eagle Packet for the Groynce.

*Pool, Aug. 10.* Yesterday came in here the Sarah of this Port, Rolles, from Dunkirk for Seville, having had two of her Sails blown away in the late bad Weather.

*Southampton, Aug. 10.* Wind W. Since my last arrived the Endeavour of Brightelmston, Taylor, from Malaga; the Union, Ahly, from London, of and for Guernsey. Sailed the Jane, Pitton, of and for Guernsey; the Hope, Perchard, of and for Jersey; the Heathcote of this Place, Janverin, for Cadix.

*Cowes, Aug. 10.* On the 9th came in the Fox-Hunter, Haines, from London for Carthageana.

*Portsmouth, Aug. 11.* Came in the Hannah and Zeporah, Cranwell, from London for Bourdeaux; the Pretty Betty, Pearson, from Rotterdam for Dublin; the Ann, Markham, from London for Plymouth. Came to Spithead the Godfrey, Sanders, from London for Leghorn; the James and Charles, Tegg, from London for the Canaries; the Mercury, Walmsley, from London for Boston.

*Dover, Aug. 11.* Arrived off of our Port the Hill, Gorman, from Antigua.

*Dial, Aug. 11.* Wind W. S. W. Remain the Matthew and Ann, Barnes, from St. Christopher's for Orders; the Unity, Eades, from Norway for Bristol; the Webber, Stephens, for Havre. Put back the King of Portugal, Hughs, for Lisbon. Came down and sailed thro', the James, Jordan, for Cadiz. Arrived the Dispatch, Finny, from Barbados.

*Gravesend, Aug. 11.* Passed by the Sarah, Kitteridge, from Narva; the London Post, Wolfe; and the Mary, Harding, from Rotterdam; the Trim, Read, from St. Remo; the Caesar, Robinson, from Petersburg; the Alexander, Campbell, from Jamaica; and the Valentia, Foot, from New England.

The Prince Frederick, Fellows, from Guiney is arrived at Barbados; and the Tryton, Adair, from London at Gibraltar.

#### L O N D O N.

They write from Yarmouth, that the Friendship, Samuel Atkins, Matter, bound from Dantzick to Hull, was lost in the Storm the 3d Instant at Night, near Winterton Ness; but that the Crew were saved, as might, if Assistance had been at hand, a considerable Part of the Cargo and Ship's Materials.

The Eagle, Capt. Benjamin Smytton, bound from Jamaica, to New York, was lately taken by the French and carried into Hispaniola.

The Right Hon. the Post Master General has appointed Mr. John Sawtell (Clerk of the By-Night) Clerk of the Kent Road, in the room of Mr. Richard Clarke, who has resigned on account of his ill State of Health, and Mr. Christopher Harris succeeds Mr. Sawtell as By-Night Clerk.

Yesterday the Commissioners of the Bridge met at the Jerusalem Chamber, and the several Plans for building the same, were referred to Mr. Ripley, Comptroller of his Majesty's Works, who is to make a Report on Tuesday next.

The same Day their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, set out from Grosvenor's Street for his Grace's Seat in Scotland.

On Thursday Night last some Rogues broke into the Nag's-Head at Islington, and stole Linen to the Value of 60 l.

On Wednesday last as a young Lad at Standford Brook, near Turnham Green, was gathering a few ordinary Plumbs from a Tree that hung over Mr. Villers Garden, one Milbourne, without saying one Word to the Boy, shot him into the Thigh and Belly, in a terrible Manner; the Boy fell out of the Tree, and was carried afterwards to Mr. Perkins's, who sent for a Surgeon; but 'tis thought he cannot survive it: The said Milbourne was secured and carried before Justice Bearr, and was admitted to Bail.

Last Thursday Thomas Ripley, Esq; kiss'd His Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Keeper of His Majesty's Private Roads, Gates and Bridges, and of Conductor or Guide to His Majesty, in his Royal Progresses.

Last Thursday Evening Dennis Larry, a Porter, and a Servant belonging to ——— Stephens, of Southampton-Row, Esq; were playing a Game at Skittles, at the Queen's-Head Alehouse the Corner of Queen's-Square, and a Quarrel happening between them about a Pint of Beer, the former took up the Bowl, and tossed it at the Footman's Head, which fractured his Skull in such a Manner, that last Night he was given over by his Physicians. Larry was the same Night apprehended, and being carried before One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, was committed to New Prison.

Last Saturday died, in an advanc'd Age, at Sheerness, Joseph Dunbar, Esq; formerly Commander of one of His Majesty's Ships in the Royal Navy.

On Thursday the Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville, kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand, on her being appointed one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to Her Majesty, in the Room of her Grace the Duchess of Dorset, who has resigned.

A few Days since, Mr. Tempest, second Son of Sir George Tempest, Bart. was married to the Hon. Mrs. Clifton, Relict of the late ——— Clifton, Esq; and eldest Daughter to the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Molineux, a Lady of fine Accomplishments, and a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday the Hon. Alexander Brodie, Esq; Lyon King at Arms for Scotland, and Knight of the Shire for Elgin, Sir Robert Monro of Foulis, Bart. and several other Gentlemen, set out for Scotland.

High Water this Day } Morning	Evening
at London Bridge. } 00 31	01 03

Bank Stock 143 3-4ths to 5-8ths. India 173 3-4ths to 1-half. South Sea 101 1-4th to 1-8th. Old Annuity 110 1-8th, 110. New ditto 109 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 to 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 113. Royal Assurance 107 1-half. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1 to 5 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 7-8ths to 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 19 s. to 18 s.

Excise Office, London, Aug. 8. 1737.

By Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of Excise.

ON Wednesday the 17th of this Instant August, will be exposed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at Three in the Afternoon, several Parcels of condemn'd Baked and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Nuts, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters and Starch, which may be viewed on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th Instant at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-house, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office on Monday the 15th Instant.

#### This Day is Published,

Dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT WALPOLE,

THE Lord loofeth the Prisoners. A

SERMON preach'd in Prujean Court in the Old Baily, London, on Sunday the 3d of July, 1737, to the Prisoners for Debt that reside in the Rules of the Fleet Prison, on Oration of the late Act of Parliament for Insolvents, and published at their Request. By JAMES ANDERSON, D. D.

Printed for Richard Ford, at the Angel in the Poultry, over-against the Compter. Where may be had, by the same Author, Unity in Trinity and Trinity in Unity. A Dissertation shewing against Idolaters, modern Jews, and Antitrinitarians, how the Unity of God is evinc'd; with an Account of Polytheism, Ancient and Modern.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Commissioners for building a Bridge at Westminster are to meet, by Adjournment, at the Jerusalem Chamber in the Deanery of Westminster, on Tuesday next the 16th Instant, by 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

#### MALDON RACES, 1737.

ON the last Day of August Inst. will be run for on Potman Marsh at Maldon, in Essex, a Purse of 20 Guineas, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; each Horse, &c. to carry 10 Stone, to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Horse, &c. which brings two Heats, and saves his Distance the Third, wins the Purse. Each Horse, &c. to be shewn, and enter'd before one of the Bailiffs, or Aldermen of the said Town, at the King's Head Inn a Week before Running; to pay a Guinea Entrance, and to be kept in Maldon till the Time of Running.

On the Day following, at the same Place, will be run for a Purse of 10 Guineas, by Galloways 14 Hands high, to carry 9 Stone, and all under to be allowed Weight for Inches to run four Times round the Course at a Heat; and that Galloway which brings two Heats, and saves his Distance the Third, wins the Purse. The Galloways to be shewn, enter'd and kept as above, and to pay Half a Guinea Entrance. Any Horse, &c. may enter at the Post on the Days of Running, paying double Entrance Money; and the Second Best Horse, &c. for either Purse, that saves his Distance, shall have the Stakes; but if distanced, shall be dispos'd of as the Bailiffs think fit.

Besides the Purse, a Saddle of Two Guineas Value will be run for each Day. No less than Three to start for either Purse or Saddle; and all Disputes arising relating to the Races, to be decided by the Bailiffs, or whomsoever they appoint.

#### TINCTURA MIRIFICA:

O R,

The Admirable TINCTURE, which infallibly cures the STONE and GRAVEL, whether in the KIDNEYS, URETHERS, or BLADDER. And also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain and Difficulty in Making Water.

A Few Drops of it momentarily take

off the most excruciating Pains in the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, and certainly prevent their Return; for it infallibly cures that Distemper in an extraordinary Manner, instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passages, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones together with Gravel, and all mucous slimy obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided visibly with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only; assuredly dissolves all large Stones, possible to be dissolved; and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take; the very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel, in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprising; and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced, to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop, at the Red and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

#### The GARND SPECIFICK for

Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much

Reputation, for these many Years it has been published, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Case, has at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specifick, for these purposes, hath and does obtain, by its noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Relics of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskillfully prepar'd Mercurials, Gleet or Weakness, thro' tedious or ill-manag'd Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Relics and Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make it.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety, and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure: who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, bringing it into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of uncommon Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toyshop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.